THE
CALEDONIA
SPRINGS
MONTREAL
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THE

CALEDONIA SPRINGS,

THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

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PREFACE.

There is a time in the history of every place, whose position or attractions combine to render it an object of general interest, when facts and information respecting its past, present, and probable future, should be made known. That time has arrived in the history of the "Caledonia Springs," at one time well known and celebrated as a fashionable resort for health and pleasure-seekers, and now again, under new auspices, claiming to take its stand among watering-places as of old.

Under these circumstances, a brief recital of their origin and history, prefixed to an accurate chemical analysis of the various springs and followed by medical and other testimony to their value and health-giving efficacy, is called for, and the present work is designed to supply the want.

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THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

"Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward," is the undeniable assertion of Scripture, the truth of which is especially exemplified in "the ills which flesh is heir to;" for it is in man's physical frame that are sown the seeds of disease and suffering, and the harvest of all subsequent ills reaped; hence, in all ages of the human race the attention of the learned and philanthropic has been directed to their amelioration and effective cure; the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, have each been laid under tribute to effect this, and the result of all these years of study and accumulated learning and wisdom seems to be, that nature herself is the best restorer of health. Yet this is no new doctrine, nor is it the result of modern investigation and science—those giants in intellect, the Greeks, the lordly Romans, yea, and the mighty nations who preceded them by many centuries, were not unacquainted with the marvellous virtues and healing properties possessed and bestowed by nature, more particularly by means of mineral springs welling up in certain well-known and much frequented localities. Deities were supposed to have special charge of such, and to them were special offerings and supplications made. The Bible itself bears testimony to the use of such restoratives among the Jews. Nor need we go so far from home seeking examples; the untutored children of the forest in our own land knew and rightly valued the benefits to be derived from the use of such waters. Salt springs were ever the favorite resort of the deer and the deer-hunter, and thither too resorted the Indian matron and maiden, whose imagination led them to bestow unlimited credit upon the wonderful properties of the life-giving fountain.

Canada, with a climate unsurpassed for salubrity, is second to no country in the number and excellence of its mineral

springs, and chief among them all are undoubtedly what have been termed the "Caledonia Springs," whose history and properties we are now about to investigate.

Long ere the "pale face" brought civilization to the shores of the Ottawa, or the sound of the settler's axe echoed through the forests of Canada, the moccasined foot of the Indian trod the swampy and intricate fastnesses of Caledonia, where beaver was plentiful and deer abounded, one spot being specially celebrated as the abode of the "*Great Medicine*," and although the "red man" gave place to the "pale face," the locality was too well defined to be entirely lost sight of—the weary hunters drank often and deeply of the waters, and their reports led to their general use by the nearer settlers. In 1806, the Hon. Mr. Grant, and some years later Mr. Kellogg, had their attention drawn to them by their peculiar taste and odor, and their efficacy in certain diseases. Mr. Kellogg erected near at hand a temporary building, which was soon succeeded by a more habitable structure, and visitors from a distance began to arrive to test the efficacy of the waters which had now acquired considerable celebrity. In 1835, Mr. Lemuel Cushing purchased the springs, and in the following year sold them to Mr. William Parker, who, with commendable zeal and energy, set about their immediate improvement. Hitherto they rose in the middle of a dark and turbid stream, the outlet of a neighboring swamp—the stream was turned aside and made to flow through another channel, thus securing the mineral waters from the drainage of the marsh—a vigorous attack was made upon the surrounding forest and a good clearance effected—moreover, extensive preparations were made for providing increased accomodation to strangers. In 1838 a Company was formed under the name of the "Caledonia Springs Company," and the improvements begun in the previous year pushed forward with increased vigor—a bath house was erected—roads opened—a Post Office established and a regular line of stages run. Visitors flocked in from all parts of Canada and the United States, a large village soon sprung

into existence, and the name and fame of the "Caledonia Springs" established beyond the possibility of a doubt as the "Saratoga of Canada." In 1846, Mr. J. L. Wilkinson became sole Proprietor, and retained possession of them until 1860 when they were purchased by the Hon. George Crawford; the following year witnessed the complete destruction by fire not only of the magnificent hotel which had been erected, but also of all the outhouses and buildings connected with it. Mr. Lemuel Cushing again purchased them in 1862, made some much needed repairs in the drainage of the neighboring swamp, and in cleaning out and restoring the springs and finally in 1866, united with the Hon. John Hamilton and R. W. Shepherd, Esq., in purchasing a thousand acres of land adjoining and surrounding them, and raising a joint stock Company under the name of the "Caledonia Springs Company" with a capital of $50,000. Already have the Company erected and furnished a splendid new Hotel of solid masonry, capable of accommodating two hundred guests, and in beauty and comfort far excelling its ill-starred predecessor. The bowling alleys and billiard rooms have been rebuilt—the baths increased in number and fitted up with every convenience, and no expense spared to restore these once famous springs to the position they formerly so notedly and deservedly occupied.

ANALYSES OF THE WATERS.

A chemical analysis of the Saline, Sulphur and Gas springs was first made by Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York, in 1836, and of the Intermittent spring by James Williamson, Esq., of Queen's College, Kingston, in 1843, but a more full and complete one of all four, was made in 1847 by Dr. Sterry Hunt for the Provincial Geological Survey, of which the following, with some extracts from his report to Sir Wm. Logan, is a summary.

THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

These springs are four in number; the waters rise through the strata of clay which overlie a rock equivalent to the Trenton lime-

stone. Three of them, known as the "Gas Spring," the "Saline Spring," and the "White Sulphur Spring," are situated within a distance of four or five rods, and the mouths of the latter two are not more than four feet apart. The fourth, known as the "Intermitting Spring," is situated about two miles distant, and is much more saline than the others. The first three are alkaline, the sulphur spring strongly so, while the latter contains in solution a great quantity of earthy chlorids. None of these waters are what are called "acidulous saline," a character which is due to the presence of large quantities of carbonic acid, and renders them pungent to the taste, and sparkling like champagne; to this the Seltzer and Saratoga waters owe their peculiar characters. The quantity of this acid found in these waters, is no more than is required to form bicarbonates with the bases present.

I.—*The "Gas Spring."*

The waters of this spring were collected on the 27th of September, 1847. The temperature of the air being 61.7° Fahrenheit, that of the spring was 44.4. The discharge was ascertained by careful measurement to be four gallons per minute, a quantity which is little subject to variation. The water in the well is kept in constant agitation by the escape of carburetted hydrogen gas, which is evolved in considerable quantity. It was roughly estimated at the time to be 300 cubic inches a minute, but the discharge, as I was informed, is often much more abundant.

The specific gravity of the water was found to be 1006.2. It is pleasantly saline to the taste, but not at all bitter; by exposure to the air it gradually deposits a white sediment of earthy carbonates. Its reaction is distinctly alkaline to test papers.

The examination of the unconcentrated water shewed the presence of chlorine, calcium and magnesium, but when the liquid is concentrated by boiling, the whole of these bases are precipitated as carbonates, and the clear liquid is alkaline, yielding with a solution of chlorid of barium a copious precipitate of carbonate, which is dissolved by hydrochloric acid, leaving only a small quantity of sulphate of baryta. The alkaline liquid being evaporated to dryness, and the residue digested with alcohol, the solution gave evidence of the presence of both bromine and iodine; the saline residue was found to consist of salts of sodium with a small portion of chloride of potassium—The precipitate of earthy carbonates contain traces of alumina, iron and manganese. On evaporating to dryness a quantity of the water with an acid, and treating the residue with water, a portion of silica was obtained.

II.—*The Saline Spring.*

The spring thus named is very similar to the last, but in reality less strongly saline. Its temperature was 45 F., that of the air

being at the same time 60 F. The specific gravity is 1005.824. Its reaction is more strongly alkaline, but otherwise the results of its qualitative examination are similar to those given under the head of the "Gas Spring." It contains no sulphuretted hydrogen whatever; some few bubbles of carburetted hydrogen are evolved, but the quantity is very small. The discharge from this spring is about ten gallons per minute.

III.—*The "White Sulphur Spring."*

This spring is situated very near to the last; the openings of the two wells being not more than four feet apart. It has a feebly sulphurous taste and odor, and darkens slightly salts of lead and silver, but the quantity of sulphur existing either as sulphuretted hydrogen or as alkaline sulphuret is very inconsiderable, and cannot be quantitatively estimated by the ordinary processes.

Several bottles of the water were mixed with a solution of arsenic at the spring, but the precipitate of sulphuret of arsenic was scarcely perceptible: the quantity of the sulphuretted hydrogen was not equal to a cubic inch to the gallon. It is still, however, sufficient to impart medicinal powers to the water, for the efficacy of this spring over all the others, in rheumatic and cutaneous affections, is well attested.

The supply from this spring is apparently about the same as that of the "Gas Spring:" its waters flow into the same reservoir as those of the saline springs, and the two are used for hot baths. The mixture, after being heated for use, is without any odor of sulphur.

The temperature of the spring was found to be 46°F., that of the air being 60°F.

The specific gravity of the water at 60°F. is 1003.7; its reaction is strongly alkaline, and the results of its qualitative examination show that it closely resembled the two preceding waters, except that traces only of iodine were detected in it.

IV.—*The "Intermitting Spring."*

This spring has been already described, as situated about two miles from the others. It rises out of a bank of clay near the edge of a brook; a well has been sunk nearly thirty feet through the clay, and the water rises near to the surface. It is kept in almost constant agitation by the evolution of large quantities of carburetted hydrogen gas; the water from this cause is kept constantly turbid by the quantity of clay diffused through it, and it is only after being allowed to stand for several hours in a quiet place, that it becomes transparent. The discharge of gas is not regular, some minutes often elapsing, during which only a few bubbles escaped from time to time, after which a copious evolution occurs for a

few moments, followed by another period of quiescence; from this peculiarity it is named the "Intermitting Spring."

The temperature was found to be 50°F. at the bottom of the well; that of air being 61°. The amount of water furnished by the spring could not be easily determined, as part of it escapes through the bank, but it is not large. This, unlike the previously described waters, was disagreeably bitter, as well as saline. Its specific gravity was 1010.939.

A qualitative examination shewed the presence of chlorine, bromine and iodine, with potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium; a large portion of the latter two exists in the condition of chlorids. No sulphuric acid was detected; but traces of iron and alumina. Baryta, strontia, fluorine and phosphates were sought for; but with the exception of slight traces of the latter, the results were altogether negative.

The Composition of one pound of 7000 grains, of the several springs, is as follows:—

		Intermitting.	*Gas.*	*Saline.*	*White Sul·*
1	Chloride of Sodium.....	85.750000	48.772500	45.08630	26.90100
2	" " Potassium.....	.213500	.216580	.20720	.16100
3	" " Calcium.....	2.009350			
4	" " Magnesia.....	7.236880			
5	Bromide of Sodium.....		.105539	.11872	.0702S
6	" " Magnesium.....	.166880			
7	Carbonate of Lime.....	.885220	1.036000	.82250	1.47000
8	" " Soda.....		.339990	1.23340	3.19060
9	" " Magnesia.....	6.042610	3.683400	3.62068	2.05800
10	" " Iron.....	traces		traces	traces
11	" " Manganese.....			traces	traces
12	Iodid of Sodium.....		.003710	.01022	traces
13	" " Magnesium.....	014399			
14	Sulphate of Soda.....				.12831
15	" " Potash.....		.036960	.03360	
16	Alumina.....	traces	.030800	traces	01855
17	Silica.....	.157500	.217000	.29750	.58800
18	Carbonic Acid.....	3.509450	2.443000	2.04400	.98700
19	Water.....	6894.014211	6943.114521	6946.52588	6964.42726
		7000,000000	7000,000000	7000,000000	7000,000000
	Carbonic acid in 100 cubic in..	25.0	17.5	14.7	7.2
	Solid matter in 100 parts.....	14.639	7.7775	7.347	4.9406
	Temperature of water.....	50°	44.4°	45°	46°
	" " air.....		61.7	60	60°

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

To such as have visited and been benefitted by the use of the mineral waters of the Caledonia Springs, no further evidence of their efficacy is needed, but there are many not included among these who may rightly demand some more definite and reliable information than is conveyed in general assertions which may be made in the interests of the Company possessing the Springs. To satisfy this demand as well

as to strengthen the good opinions of those who have had personal experience of the value of the waters, the following testimonials are submitted, the writers of several of them are still living and stand at the head of their profession in Montreal. Yet their opinions so clearly and decidedly expressed twenty-five years ago remain unaltered.

MONTREAL, 21st April, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to that part of your letter inquiring whether the opinion I formerly entertained of the Caledonia Springs has changed,—from what has come to my knowledge of their effects in certain diseases, I have only to add what I stated last summer, when leaving the Springs, after having derived so much benefit from drinking the Waters, that the favourable opinion I then entertained of their efficacy in relieving and curing certain diseases, is more and more confirmed by the favourable reports made by persons who have experienced relief from the use of the Waters of the different Springs. The complaints, as far as my experience extends, in which they prove most beneficial, are, Derangements of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia, Affections of the Liver and Urinary Organs, and some Diseases of the Skin; but the disease, above all others, in which their good effects are most decided, is Rheumatism. Some cases of this complaint came under my observation within the last few years, in which the benefit derived from the use of the Caledonia Springs Water was extraordinary. I have known a few individuals who had suffered much from the improper use of Mercury, and the effects of the disease for the cure of which that medicine is generally administered, who were restored to health by the use of the Waters.

I have heard of many cases of recovery from various other diseases by the use of these Waters, particularly Dropsy, and those affections of the system formerly designated Chlorosis; I cannot, however, speak so confidently from personal knowledge of the efficacy of the Caledonia Springs Water in these and some other complaints, as in the diseases just mentioned. * * * *

I remain, dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

WM. ROBERTSON, M.D.

Mr. Parker.

L'Acadie, June 7th, 1842.

SIR,—I certify that in the month of May last, by the advice of my friends, I visited the Caledonia Springs, where I spent several days; I was at that time, and had been for upwards of twelve years previous, lingering under an Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, which caused me such severe pains that I was very often

totally unable to attend to my professional, or even private business. I had no sooner made use of the Waters than I found great relief. My urine, habitually scarce and high coloured, became abundant and clear; and my stomach, sympathetically affected, became in better order. The daily use of a few tumblers of the Saline Spring every morning, fasting, with gentle exercise afterwards, had the good effect of keeping my bowels gently open, and free from the usual pains which I was in the habit of experiencing: my appetite became good and my sleep sound.

I therefore think it my duty, for *humanity's sake*, highly to recommend to Invalids in general the use of the Caledonia Springs; but more especially to people affected with Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. To Dyspeptics they will also prove beneficial. The very powerful diuretic effect of the Caledonia Waters induces me firmly to believe that mild Venereal and incipient Dropsical Diseases would be relieved, if not radically cured, by the use of the Caledonia Springs Water only.

T. QUESNEL, M.D.,
Member of the Montreal Medical Board.

To Wm. Parker, Esq.,
Proprietor of the Caledonial Springs.

Quebec, November 26th, 1842.

SIR.—I feel pleasure in giving you my opinion, based as it is upon the observations of several years.

In Rheumatic Affections I consider them invaluable. Few persons, excepting those who have suffered from these diseases, and those who have made them their study, can appreciate their wonderful medicinal properties. I have repeatedly seen individuals, who have left their homes for the Springs worn out by protracted sufferings, and with their general health shattered by confinement and want of exercise, return to their families free from pain, and with health, strength, and activity perfectly restored.

I have also known remarkable instances of benefit derived from the use of the Waters, in persons afflicted with Scrofulous Complaints, and with Diseases of the Digestive Organs and Kidneys; and I am convinced that many of these cases that have left the Springs greatly benefited, but not cured, would have been restored to perfect health by a more extended use of the Waters.

It is absurd to suppose that functions or organs that have been diseased probably for years, can be restored during two or three weeks by any course of medicine, no matter how potent or how efficacious.

I remain, yours, &c.,

J. DOUGLAS
Member of Royal College of Surgeons

Wm. Parker, Esq., Caledonia Springs.

Montreal, December 8th, 1842.

Sir.—I beg to state that I consider the Caledonia Waters efficacious in case of Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, or where the constitution has been impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, and ill-treated Syphilis; I would also add, in certain Cutaneous Diseases. I have frequently recommended their use in the above complaints, and witnessed their good effects. I hope that the benefits that are derivable from them may not be lost to society by the indiscriminate and almost universal use they have been lately put to, and like the fate of many of our other excellent remedies, fall into unmerited disrepute.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

James Crawford, M.D.

Wm. Parker, Esq.

Montreal, December 7th, 1843.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your request to know my opinion of the efficacy of the Caledonia Springs, I beg to state that, for the last few years, I have known several instances of their beneficial effects in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and in Chronic Affections of the Urinary Organs.

In Dyspepsia, I can speak highly of them. Many cases of this disease came under my observation, that were most remarkably relieved by them,—some permanently cured by the continual use of the Waters.

I have also had occasion to know, that individuals labouring under various other Chronic Diseases, and persons whose constitutions have been weakened and worn out by different causes, have derived much benefit from their prolonged use.

I am, your very obedient servant,

W. Fraser, M.D.

To William Parker, Esq.

Montreal, 13th December, 1842.

Dear Sir,—I have to state that I consider the use of the Caledonia Waters a very valuable curative agent in the treatment of many forms of disease. Circumstances enable me to grant you a favourable Certificate with more than usual propriety, many of my own patients having tested the efficacy, and derived great benefit from the use of the Waters. Of all diseases that have come under my notice, in which a persevering use of the Baths and Waters promises the most beneficial results, Chronic Rheumatism ranks the first. Many of the cures in this disease have been truly astonishing. I met with a case last summer, where

the individual, a delicate female, had been suffering severely for more than nine months: she had completely lost the use of her hands, and could only walk a few steps with great pain and difficulty. After a residence of six weeks at the Springs, she returned free from pain, and strong enough to walk a considerable distance without fatigue. I have also found the Waters useful in Dyspeptic and Urinary Complaints, in Chlorosis, Secondary Syphylis, and some of the forms of Cutaneous Disease.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

GEO. W. CAMPBELL., A.M., M.D.
Lecturer on Surgery, M'Gill College,

To Mr. Wm. Parker,
Proprietor of the Caledonial Springs.

Quebec, February 10th, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,— In answer to your letter, requesting my opinion of the efficacy of the Waters of the Caledonial Springs in disease, permit me to say, that for several years I have been in the habit of recommending patients to resort to them; and I believe I am strictly within the bounds of truth when I say, that in every instance they have been either cured or very much benefited.

It is seldom, however, that the Invalid either does himself or the Waters justice, his stay being always too short to eradicate chronic disease, for which they are more particularly and justly celebrated. Rheumatism, Chronic Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and a variety of Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys, and Bladder, and, I may add, Eyes, are those which have come more immediately under my personal observation, and to which the above remarks refer. Report of their efficacy, however, goes much further.

With every good wish,

I am faithfully yours,

JOSEPH MORRIN, M.D.

Wm. Parker, Esq.

Hawkesbury, 8th February, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I shall endeavour briefly to state the the result of my experience as to the effects produced by the use of the Waters of the Caledonia Springs.

I first visited these Springs in the autumn of 1830, and at that time made sufficient examination of the Waters to convince me that they contained valuable medicinal properties. Since that period, I have had ample opportunities of witnessing their effects;

and for the last four years have been in regular attendance at the Springs, during the watering season.

The disease in which I have seen the most remarkable cures is Rheumatism; and both in the Acute and Chronic forms of this disease, the Waters seemed to be equally beneficial.

Every person who visits the Springs fails not to observe the rapid improvement of this class of sufferers. On his first arrival, the limbs of the Rheumatic patient are swollen and rigid; his step, aided by a crutch or staff, is painful and constrained; and the expression of his countenance anxious and sorrowful. He uses the Waters; and every day brings some amelioration of symptoms. His limbs assume their wonted form and elasticity; his step becomes easy and unrestrained; and the expression of his countenance placid and cheerful. He throws aside his crutch or staff, and walks, and leaps, and praises God who mingles the Waters.

That these Waters are specific in this painful malady, seems now to be generally admitted; and so much respectable testimony to this effect has already been laid before the Public, that to say more would be only a work of supererogation. In Gout, Sciatica, and Lumbago (kindred diseases), the curative action of the Waters has been nearly as efficient.

Striking as such results are, still there are numerous diseases in which the benign influence of the Waters, though less remarked, is assuredly not less certain. For example, in Lepra, commonly called *Salt Rheum*, an Affection of the Skin, prevalent in this country,—many persons who had suffered for years with this complain have visited the Springs, and I do not remember a single instance where the Waters, when properly used, both internally and externally, failed in effecting a cure.

In Delirium Tremens (a disease brought on by the use of intoxicating drinks), the Waters have acted like a charm. In every case of this kind which has come under my observation (and they have not been few), a perfect cure was speedily effected; nor have I found it necessary to prescribe any other remedy. The stimulus given to the stomach, and the mental exhiliration produced by the Waters, at first allayed, and finally subdued, all desire even for ardent spirits. And here I may remark, for the information of those who wish to abstain from "strong potations," and find it difficult, that there can be no better substitute, nor more efficient auxiliary to their efforts at reformation, than these Waters.

A considerable number of cases of Tic Doloureux (a painful Affection of the Nerves of the Face), have been seen at the Springs during my residence there; and all have been cured, or, at least, the Patients' sufferings greatly alleviated. Several persons afflicted with other forms of Neuralgia have also received much benefit.

Hundreds of persons, worn down by that "Protean malady," Dyspepsia, have been signally benefited by the judicious use of these Waters. Sometimes, however, it has been found necessary,

in this complaint, to call in the aid of other remedies, such as Blue Pill at night, followed by Water in the morning. The same course was generally pursued, and with nearly equal success, in Affections of the Liver, blood-letting bring permised, if the state of the pulse indicated the necessity of it. This treatment—as the Waters, when properly used, never bring on debility—I have found more successful than that advised by Mr. Abernethy, of Blue Pill at night, and Salts and Senna in the morning.

Many Females afflicted with Chlorosis, have been restored to health by the use of the Waters; and, as might have been expected from the powerfully diuretic properties of these Waters, few Patients seemed to derive more benefit that persons suflering under Diseases of the Urinary Organs.—(See the case of Dr. Quesnel, as reported by himself.)

Time will not permit me to enumerate all the diseases in which the Waters appeared to do good; but those in which their curative effects were more remarkable, besides the above-mentioned, are Inflammation of the Eyes (in particular, that very intractable species, Strumous Opthalmia), Ague, Hypochondria, Melancholy, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, Spinal Irritation, Barrenness, Scrofula, Jaundice, Gonorrhea, Secondary Syphilis, and the Effects produced by the Improper Use of Mercury.

Hoping you will excuse this hurried production, and wishing you every success your laudable endeavours to bring these Waters more fully into notice deserve,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES STIRLING, A.M. & M.D.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke, of Montreal, writes as follows:—

Montreal, 28th December, 1842.

Dear Sir,—As well from my own personal experience in the use of the Waters, while at the Caledonia Springs, as from what I then witnessed of their beneficial effects on others, I am thoroughly convinced of their efficacy and value in the many complaints which have already been enumerated, and made known by the professional men who have analysed these valuable waters; and so far from my faith in, and good opinion of them, being subsequently lessened, I have from time to time, procured them in bottles from your agents at Montreal, and have uniformly found relief on using them: and am at this very moment taking them with good effect.

I am, dear Sir, your very obedt. humble servt.,

GEORGE PYKE.

Wm. Parker, Esqr.

Quebec, 14th January, 1843.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in complying with your request, to state my opinion of the waters of your Springs, and of the

Establishment generally. I have, as you know, visited the Caledonia Springs for my health, and resided there with a part of my family for several weeks. The good impressions which I originally entertained of those Springs, were more than confirmed by my actual observation. The reputation of the admirable curative properties of the waters, is so well established in Canada, and in the neighbouring States, that any testimony from me, as regards these countries, must be superfluous; but if my name can be of use at a greater distance, I can freely attach it to an assurance, that I believe the virtues of your Springs not to be inferior to those of the most celebrated Spas of the same class upon this continent:

I remain. dear Sir, your very obdt. servt.,

T. A. STAYNER. D.P.M.

Wm. Parker, Esqr.

Caledonia Springs, 27th July, 1843.

Sir,—I have to offer best thanks for the letter you have so obligingly addressed to me, as also for the many kind attentions I have received since my arrival at the Caledonia Springs.

As regards the Waters themselves, I am most certain that a course of them cannot be otherwise than beneficial in Eruptions of the Skin, Obstructions of the Liver, Rheumatism, Indigestion, and generally in restoring the system to healthy action. It seems to me that persons suffering in health, usually do not give fair play to the Springs, by not continuing their use long enough to *entirely remove*, but merely sufficient time to *alleviate* their complaint.

My duty will not at present allow me to remain longer, but I hope I may hereafter have time to revisit your Establishment, which assuredly will afford me much gratification. In the interim I will not fail to recommend to favorable notice these Springs, as also the incessant kind attentions, your Visitors are certain to receive from yourself.

Heartily thanking you for those shown to myself and party during our sojourn, I remain with every good wish for your success and prosperity,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. ARMSTRONG, Major-Genl.

Wm. Parker, Esq.

Montreal, 26th August, 1843.

Sir,—Having received your flattering letter on the moment of my departure, I could not then reply to it in the manner it deserves. I assure you I feel grateful for the very kind attention you showed me at your Hotel, and shall ever remember with unfeigned pleasure the agreeable society I met there.

I have of late years visited the Schooley Mountains, Saratoga,

and the Virginia Springs, but at neither of them did I derive the decided benefit which a *faithful* and *moderate* use of the Caledonia Waters has afforded me. My friend and medical adviser, Dr. Crawford, of this place, will fully corroborate the surprising improvement my health has so happily experienced ; and I shall not fail to reccommend these valuable Waters, together with your well-regulated Establishment, to any person who may unfortunately be afflicted as I have been, with Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Paralysis.

Wishing you that patronage and success, which I, for my part, feel you deserve.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servt.,

W. C. H. BURNABY, Baronet.

Wm. Parker, Esq.

Many others might be added, but as the writers have long since passed away, and their names and memories obliterated from the minds of almost all of the present generation the insertion of their testimonials could not prove of any material value—did time permit, abundant evidence could be adduced from those of to-day, who have more recently sought and obtained health at the expense of personal comfort, but we must hasten to close a work which has already been extended beyond its intended limits—before doing so, however, it will prove of service to strangers to define the

Locality of the Springs.

The Caledonia Springs are situated in the County of Prescott, Ontario, nine miles from the town of l'Orignal and about half way between Montreal and Ottawa City (the Capital of the Dominion of Canada.)

The beautifully situated village of Vankleek's Hill is but a few miles distant, and a two hours' drive through a rich and fertile country, varied and lovely in its scenery, will place the visitor in the village of Hawkesbury, where are the extensive lumbering mills of the Messrs. Hamilton, which alone are well worthy of a much longer journey to see and examine.

The regular route to the Springs from Montreal is by the 7½ A. M. train from Bonaventure Station connecting

with the Steamer *Prince of Wales* for Carillon, thence by railway to Grenville and Steamer *Queen Victoria* to L'orignal. Fare from Montreal to L'Orignal $2.50.

Travellers from Ottawa City leave per *Queen Victoria* every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 reaching L'Orignal at 10.30. Fare $1.25. Stages are in readiness on the arrival of the boats to convey passengers to the Springs. To tourists especially, no better arrangement could be devised for enabling them to visit these far-famed waters without delaying them on their journey up or down the Ottawa river more than a few hours.

AGENCIES FOR SALE OF THE WATERS.

So great is the demand for the waters of the Springs, that agencies for their sale are about to be opened in all the principal Cities throughout Canada and, if necessary, the United States. The agents in Montreal are Messrs. John Rogers & Co., 133 Great St. James street, nearly opposite the Ottawa Hotel. A constant supply fresh from the Springs is always on hand, and can be obtained from the Agents in any quantity.